

Walter Reed.

Walter Reed was born in Virginia in 1851. When he was very young he began to show signs of the love of knowledge, the force of character, the self control and the sense of honour that marked him through his whole life. When Walter was 10 years old the Civil War began. In 1866, the Reed family moved to Charlottesville, Virginia. A year later Walter entered the University of Virginia by special permission as he was only 16.

He asked the faculty whether he would be given the degree of Doctor of Medicine if he could pass the examinations. The faculty consented, thinking it was a safe promise as the undertaking seemed impossible for a boy so young.

Walter began at once to study medicine, and nine months later he graduated, third in his class. After his graduation he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in N.Y. and received the degree of M.D. from it a year later. After some hospital experience he was appointed a district physician in one of the

poorer parts of New York. Later, at the age of 22 he was made one of the five inspectors of the Board of Health in Brooklyn. In 1874 Reed 220 decided to enter the army as a surgeon.

One reason was that he wanted a future that would be secure so he could carry on scientific research.

In 1892 he was appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the Army Medical School in Washington. Reed was now a major and between 1893 and 1900, when he started the investigation of yellow fever, his most important work was the study of typhoid fever in army camps during the Spanish American War. One of the conclusions of this study was that the common house fly is a typhoid carrier.

In 1900, Major Walter Reed, Dr. James Carroll, Dr. A. Agramonte, & Dr. Jesse W. Lazear were appointed as a board of medical officers to investigate acute infectious diseases, and especially questions relating to yellow fever, on the island of Cuba.

The earliest record of yellow fever says it occurred in Central America in 1596. It was heard of in New England and appeared in St. Lucia where many thousands died. From 1793 on there were no less than 100,000 deaths from it in U.S.A.

The first thing Major Reed and his associates decided to do when they reached Cuba, was to sift the evidence that seemed to point to an insect-carrier of the disease. Insects like flies and mosquitoes had already been convicted of carrying certain other diseases.

The difficulty, however, was that the lower animals were not then known to suffer from yellow fever, and experiments must therefore be made with human beings. It was a tremendous responsibility deliberately to expose men to a terrible disease for which there was no specific cure. The first successful experiment was made with Dr. Carroll who allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito which had previously bitten four yellow fever patients. For three days his life hung in the balance. He finally recovered, but Lazear, the second man to be bitten, died.

The two positive cases of Carroll and Lazear encouraged Walter Reed that he and his associates were on the right track. However he had to carefully experiment with the fact that a man who came down with yellow fever after the bite of an infected mosquito could have caught the disease in no other way. An experiment station called 'Camp Lazear' in honor of the first martyred member of the party, was established in the open country near Havana. Volunteers were called for; and, in spite of the danger, there were always men ready and willing to serve in this cause.

Two men, one in the Army and the other a government clerk 122

offered themselves to Dr. Reed. Fortunately both had severe attacks of yellow fever after submitting to the bites of infected mosquitoes. Fortunately, they recovered, as did all the men who developed yellow fever later as a result of the experiments at Camp Lazear.

By the end of 1900, the Army Commission had full proof of the way in which yellow fever is spread from the sick to the well. A person sick with yellow fever cannot give the disease to another person by contact, nor by anything he has used, such as clothing or bedding. This is what must happen: The patient, at a certain stage in this illness, is bitten by a yellow fever mosquito. For several days the mosquito is harmless, but after a certain interval she can, by her bite, give the disease to persons who have never had yellow fever before.

The discovery of Reed and his associates was at once applied by William Crawford Hergas to the extermination of yellow fever in Havana where it had been the scourge of centuries. As a result of the wholesale destruction of yellow fever mosquitoes and the careful screening of yellow fever mosquito patients to keep mosquitoes from

3.

biting them, this disease was
wiped out in Havana by the end
of 1901. Four years later, Gorgas,
by freeing Panama of yellow fever,
made possible the building of the
Panama Canal. Later on the
International Health Board of the
Rockefeller Foundation initiated
a world-wide campaign against
the disease. Step by step, the
yellow fever mosquito was con-
trolled throughout Central America
and Mexico. To-day, yellow fever
has practically disappeared from
the world, except in northern
Brazil and in West Africa.

The final victory cannot be won
until these last two centers are
controlled. Within the next few
years, it is hoped and believed,
the picture will be complete and
the danger of yellow fever forever
banished from the earth.

The master detective in this
story, Walter Reed died of acute
appendicitis on Nov. 23, 1902 in
Washington. It is good to know
that before he died he saw the
great city of Havana delivered
from her ancient foe, and the
way made clear for the saving
of his own beloved country from a
great plague.

Sept 22nd 1913

Organization of National Defence

League nearly same as Imperial.

Cons. in chief - big administrative & advanced by
any or 4-5 in Canada (exp.)

But all power over Army

Minister of A. Def. - Chief Executive Off.?

All armed forces. Right to limit
for promotion, transfers, money, discipline
everything in armed forces - Ch. Minister
Minister for War - Power

Min. of A. Def. - A. Def. Minister. General
Staff & staff of A. Def.

1900 - 1913 - created big committee
for Can. had been who were & compare.

Minister - War. of A. Def. & War & Navy
also also deputy minister of 3

Staff of General Staff also staff of General
Staff. Gen. Staff. Minister of Naval Service &

Gen. Staff of A. Def. also in office in
Ministry of Defence. This was a member

entirely Army - possibility of other 2.

Gen. Staff. Head of A. Def. Off. made for
the staff of Chief Judge Advocate Gen.

of Council to advise Govt all matters of
Def. of Canada.

2. Organize army - Canada divided into 2

Chief Dist - Off. known as D.O.C. (Chief of

Defence) rep. to Dept of A. Def. appointed
by it. Rep. of efficiency for his command.
To Dist 2.

Canada - 11 - Dist Dist. No 1-13.

Min of A. Def. Administration of the Army. 225

See schedule contained by Staff Officer
Rep. of G. - in charge of A. H. branch.
D. & M. G. - - - - - Q. M. G.
S. M. G. - - - - - M. G. O.

Carriers - Master Gen. of Ord.

Each branch no. of services

A. S. - Survey Service - group of all
gen & trip for Army Gen & man company

A. H. - personnel.

Chap Gen. - Chaplain service - R. A. C. Dept
- -

Medical Service - R. A. M. C.

A. D. M. S. - Asst. Director of med. Service

- Pay Service - funds. R. A. Pay C.

- Provost - M. P. - Resp. of custody of
prisoners of war & safe keeping. Direction of
Military Troops.

A. M. G. - Labor Service (consolidated -
prisoners of war - physically unfit)

- Housing - billets, buildings.

- Postal

- Printing - Stationery.

- Supply & Transport. food & petrol.

- Canton - kitchen articles.

- Transportation - railways, local bus.

- Work - special def. areas, engin-

eer work. buildings.

- Engineer's Store Service - depots

of all eng. supplies

M. H. O. - supply & maintenance of Stores

Largest Element - ^{formation} division - provides
field force - Off. Major - Gen. has special
staff to assist him - 3 Off. S. S. O. I & 2 & 3
Rep. of all branches - on head. q. staff
services - on Div. " "

2 Intelligent Officers - On Div. head. q.

Advanced Cavalry Reg't. - now mechanized
" " " " 1 Anti-tank.
" " " " 2 Field Art. Reg't.

" " " " Engineers " 3

" " " " Signals

3 Brigades of Infantry
" " " " " "

Divisional R. A. Service Corps & Supply " " " "
" " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " "

3 Field Ambulances - each with 2 Co.

Off. & Men of Equip

Heavy Tank Brigade - Div - 3 Battalions
of 4 Co. of 5 Sect & 6

Army Co-operation Squadron of R. C. A. F.
3 flights - 4 airplanes.

Directly under control of Army Comm.
Line info of enemy & direct target point.

Divisions grouped to form Corps.
Corps, more compact - consist of
Divisional Commanders.

Transport - Adj - formation of V. C. of work
highly trained in. Train W. for
such service to R + that when
such needs arise release men
from act service. Very interesting.

Inclusion - M. Unit - Advanced into that
Maintenance instruction. Casualty training.
Structure drill - Ambly procedure.
Advanced course that R. R. C. (for main
drill, & the gas chamber) Maps reading
Messages. Military law

Nursing - Forward description of services on
M. H. which emphasizes
Home Nursing, M. Unit. Ad 3rd has
Structure drill, practical exp in casual
hospital. R. R. P. Blood Organ donor. "
" & military wherever shortage.

Office Ad -

Provide R. R. P. C. & if needed for
such service all types of D. Work.

1st Ad, R. R. P. M. Unit. good - the
best of R + military law & duties of officer
to A. C. & orderly duty.

Food Admin.

Kitchen, nutrients, cooks, Assist.
Prepares & serve food in large quantities

Military Drill, R. R. P. 3rd Ad. Military
Law Projects - learn them for blood donors
R +,